





# THE DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Friday Morning, March 25, 1864.

The circulation of the Daily Press is larger than any other daily paper in the State, and double that of any other in Portland.

Terms—\$7.00 per year in advance. A discount of \$1.00 will be made.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

## PROCLAMATION.

IN seasons of sorrow and calamity, whether of individuals or nations, the heart of man, recognizing them as God's judgments, confesses the impotence of human power, and instinctively casts itself on the Almighty for support and consolation. Obedient to this sentiment, and conforming to the custom of our fathers, by the advice of the Executive Council, I have caused the following to be read in public assembly, fasting and prayer.

THURSDAY, THE FOURTEENTH OF APRIL NEXT, at ten o'clock of said assembly, fasting and prayer.

On that day I do request, upon the people of this State, that they unite in a solemn and devout prayer to the Almighty God, for the preservation of our country, and for the restoration of peace and harmony to the whole Union.

And I do request, that they also unite in a solemn and devout prayer to the Almighty God, for the preservation of our country, and for the restoration of peace and harmony to the whole Union.

Attest, my hand and the seal of the Executive Council, this 24th day of March, 1864.

JOHN A. BURNETT, JR., Secretary of State.

Gen. Dow at City Hall.

In the annals of Portland there has never been such a gathering of the people on any occasion, as there was last evening at the City Hall to welcome Gen. Dow. The doors of the hall were thrown open at 6 o'clock, and although proceedings were not to commence until half past seven, in half an hour the spacious hall, ante rooms and passage ways, were solidly packed with human beings, and for an hour more crowds were wending their way to the hall, only to find when they arrived there that it was impossible to obtain an entrance. So great was the crowd that it was with difficulty the police forced a passage way for the entrance of the City Authorities with Gen. Dow.

As the General proceeded from the Mayor's room, up stairs, he was greeted with cheers by the crowd, which was unable to obtain entrance into the hall. As he entered the hall, the Chief and a storm of applause came from the audience—the men cheering, and a cloud of handkerchiefs being waved by the ladies, which lasted for some time.

The Mayor presided, and after being restored, Rev. Mr. Stebbins made the address of welcome, to which the General responded in a speech of about an hour and a quarter in duration, which was listened to with intense interest and frequently greeted with applause.

We shall give no synopsis of either of the speeches, as we intend to-morrow to give a full report of both, taken phonographically by us by J. D. Pulsifer, Esq.

At the close of Gen. Dow's remarks, upon the proposition of the Mayor, three rousing cheers were given him and the meeting then broke up.

The Camp Berry Band, by their excellent music, added much to the pleasure of the vast meeting.

A Remarkable Change.

The Missouri and Arkansas Conference of the M. E. Church met on the second of March, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Jefferson City, Mo. A few years ago Bishop Ames refused the privilege of preaching in the same hall; the legislature refused a charter for a seminary and another for a university, under the auspices of the Methodist church; and the members of their church and their minister had been warned to leave on pain of severe punishment or death. Now a Conference of this same church is held there, Bishop Ames occupies the speaker's chair, the secretaries of the Conference occupy the table of the secretary of the House, and the members of Conference are seated of legislative members. Several preachers were present who had been driven from their work under pro-slavery rule, now ready to resume their work and preach peace through Jesus Christ even to returning rebels; howbeit they would put them through a long searching trial, so as to be fully assured that their repentance is real.

McClellan Demonstration.—The following is from the New York Tribune of Saturday:

A crowd of persons met last night at the Cooper Institute, and indulged in violent tirades against the Administration. This in itself is of no consequence, but they went further and used the name of Major-General McClellan in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that he countenances their proceedings. Of course he does not, and if he considers these men of sufficient consequence he will denounce them as traitors. A respectful nomination for office is not to be despised by any man; but when a nomination is coupled with low and foulmouthed abuse of a superior officer, the gentleman or brave soldier will allow his good name to be connected therewith. The meeting was presided over by that remarkable octogenarian, the Hon. Amos Kendall, whose speech was devoted mainly to regret that Andrew Jackson was not here. We decidedly sympathize with Mr. Kendall, and regret as keenly as he possibly can that the Hero of New-Orleans was not in the Executive chair instead of the pusillanimous sage of Wheaton, when South Carolina passed her ordinance of secession in 1860.

Garrison and the Presidency.—William Lloyd Garrison, whose honesty of purpose and far seeing sagacity have been fully tested, referring to the candidates for the Presidency says:

The Germans, as a body, it is said, will support Fremont as their Presidential candidate. My own deep conviction, however, is, that Abraham Lincoln should be adhered to by the Republican party, and renominated, if they mean to succeed in keeping the Government in their own hands. I am not his partisan, nor a member of the Republican party, nor a politician, but I believe it will be the game of the rebels on the one hand, and of the Copperheads on the other, to urge Anti-Republican candidates to take the field and thus to divide and conquer. I am persuaded that the reelection of Abraham Lincoln would be injurious to the Union, and would be a step towards the restoration of the old pro-slavery Democratic party again into power.

New Hampshire's Old Enemies.—A New Hampshire correspondent sends the Boston Advertiser the following anecdote, to illustrate the estimation in which the New Hampshire Patriot was held in years gone by, by one of New Hampshire's distinguished sons and representatives in Congress:

"A party of gentlemen strangers to each other, were traveling in a stage coach in a certain section of the State, when some one remarked upon the dilapidated and ruinous condition of everything around, and appealed to the gentlemen (referred to above), to tell the cause of this sad state of things."

"It is easily accounted for," said the gentleman to whom the appeal was made. "It is Isaac Hill's New Hampshire Patriot and New England man."

Both have somewhat lost their influence now, and things are in better condition in 1864.

## A Change of Base.

The copperhead papers in New Hampshire experienced a sudden influx of new light in consequence of the results of the late election in that State. For example, the Concord Patriot said:

"BROOKFIELD.—'Bear in mind that there are hundreds, yes thousands, of Republicans who will not vote for Gilmore, all of whom are counted for him in this canvass. No intelligent man believes that he can get within five thousand of the number of votes given him by this canvass, while it is to say that the Republican cause has been carried off by a majority of votes than they think he can get.'"

AFTER ELECTION.—"It will be seen that the result is an overwhelming Republican triumph. From the returns received it appears that Gov. Gilmore is elected by between 4,000 and 5,000, and other branches of the government have been carried by Republicans by equally decided majorities."

The Manchester Union said:

"BROOKFIELD.—'Even Gilmore himself has been carried off by the Republicans, and the only thing that has saved him from a more complete defeat is the fact that he has been carried off by a majority of votes than they think he can get.'"

AFTER ELECTION.—"The result of the election in this State is practically of very little importance."

The Portsmouth States and Union thus gave vent to its expectations and denied its disappointments:

"BROOKFIELD.—'Maintain rights and defend the Union, and you shall have the proud consolation, one week from next night, of witnessing the Old Granite State redeemed from the gloom of slavery, by a man who wishes well to his country and race.'"

AFTER ELECTION.—"We are not inclined to do much more time or space to this subject now. We confess that we are not disappointed in fact, though we did not expect the majority against us would be so large as it is."

The New York World, though not a N. H. paper, was an anxious looker-on, and is presumed to have watched results from its religious standpoint. That paper said and unsaid as follows:

"BROOKFIELD.—'We are in great hopes of hearing good news from Concord, Mass., and of our private advice are encouraging.'"

AFTER ELECTION.—"We did not expect any different result, and we are glad that our Conservative friends do not anticipate a victory."

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## Letter from the State Capital.

Augusta, March 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the Press:

The following commissions have been issued since my last viz:

Third Regiment Infantry.—George A. Nye, of Hallowell, Captain Co. K; Bradford W. Smart, of Vassalboro, 2d Lieutenant Co. K; Henry H. Shaw, 1st Lieut. Co. G.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—George B. Parsons, of Brownfield, Adjutant.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.—William H. Coan, of Exeter, Adjutant.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.—William H. Hooper, of Presque Isle, 2d Lieut. Co. D; Perry Greenleaf, of Mercer, 2d Lieut. Co. F; John E. Bailey, of Presque Isle, 2d Lieut. Co. G; Warren T. Ring, of Oldtown, 2d Lieut. Co. H; Calvin Boston, of Gardiner, 2d Lieut. Co. I; George R. Cony, of Oldtown, 2d Lieut. Co. K.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry.—Josiah W. Tucker, of Mercer, 2d Lieut. Co. A.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry.—Rev. Barnet M. Mitchell, of Calais, Chaplain.

Thirty-second Regiment Infantry.—Herbert R. Sargent, of Portland, Capt. Co. C; J. B. Hammond, of New Gloucester, 1st Lieut. Co. C; Samuel A. James, of Kittery, 2d Lieut. Co. A; Fred. S. Ourney, of Saco, 2d Lieut. Co. E; John G. Whitten, of Alfred, 2d Lieut. and mustering officer; William R. Ham, of Lewiston, Capt. Co. D; James J. Chase, of Turner, 2d Lieut. Co. D.

Second Regiment Cavalry.—Silas C. Barker, of Patten, 2d Lieut. Co. A.

First Regiment Light Artillery.—Charles O. Hunt, of Gorham, 1st Lieut. 5th Battery; James C. Bartlett, of Bethel, 2d Lieut. 5th Battery.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery.—John F. Knowles, of Jackson, 1st Lieut. Battery E; Benj. F. Rollins, of Dixmont, 2d Lieut. Battery E; Albert G. Abbott, of Bangor, 2d Lieut. Battery B; James E. Hall, of Bucksport, 2d Lieut. Battery G; Hugh F. Potter, of Pembroke, 1st Lieut. Battery K; Hiram F. Swift, of Eastport, 2d Lieut. Battery K.

Official notice has been received of the resignation of Lieut. George W. Bicknell, Adjutant of the 5th regiment.

Gov. Cony has appointed April 14th as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The office of the Portland and Kennebec railroad was broken into last night and some \$1200 abstracted.

The general government allow the State credit for 131 enlistments in the navy, of which Portland receives credit for one. The matter is to be overhauled, and will probably be set right.

In caucus last night, Isaac R. Clark, Esq., of Bangor, for several years the able and popular clerk in the office, was nominated for land agent to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Hiram Chapman.

It is expected that all the 2d cavalry regiment will get away by the middle of next week.

Yours truly, HELIOS.

The State Printing.

A very animated and exciting debate arose in the House, at Augusta, on Wednesday afternoon, on the contract for the State printing. This contract, after being once re-committed in the Senate, was accepted in that body a few days since, and on Wednesday afternoon came up in the House for concurrence.

Marshal Cram, Esq., the member from Brunswick, opposed its acceptance, and moved that it be recommitted with instructions to amend the report in the matter of press work, so that the State shall have a token of sixteen pages, octavo, to a form (500 copies) for \$1.00, as proposed to be done by N. A. Foster, Esq., instead of the token as now given in the contract, which is in effect eight pages octavo to a form (500 copies), for 80 cents, being one half of Mr. Foster's proposition, and which would make a difference to the State of some \$1200; that so amended it be offered to Messrs. Stevens & Hayward for their acceptance; and if declined, then the contract to be made with Hon. Levi Cram, who proposes to do the work, and to give ample bonds for its faithful fulfillment.

Mr. Cram, of Brunswick, sustained his motion by an able and forcible speech, in which he showed himself well posted on the subject under discussion, and commanded the undivided attention of the House. He was capitally sustained by Webb, of Portland, Stone, of Kennebec, and others. These gentlemen have not acquired themselves in a more gallant style during the session.

The opposition was led by Clay, of Gardiner, followed by Williams, of Augusta, Knowlton, of Liberty, Peters, of Bangor, &c. The debate occupied the afternoon. But it was no use. Mr. Cram's admirable arrangement of his case, as well as his careful tactics, with the bold and eloquent aid of his suite, shew, before the vote was taken, that the majority was with him. He had convinced the members many days before, that he was a faithful, as well as an able legislator,—and when the question was taken, at 6 o'clock, it was carried by more than twenty majority, and he received the personal congratulations of those opposed to him, for his ability in the case.

There has been no debate for the session which has excited more interest after the attention was secured—and it required no slight skill to gain that, on so dry and uninteresting a subject to the general hearer, as the details of printing. There seemed to be pervading the House, a well-defined belief, that the price proposed to be paid for this portion of the work, was exorbitant, and ought to be reformed. We hope there will be no trading back in this regard, for the State needs all the protection she can get, in these days of her heavy and accumulating indebtedness.

Author of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The New York Independent, referring to Secretary Chase's letter declining to be a Presidential candidate, says:

"Whether his example be followed or not, his act must be an honor to his name, and his brief but eloquent letter is worthy the pen that supplied to Abraham Lincoln the last and golden sentence of the proclamation of emancipation."

The sentence referred to, and thus attributed to Mr. Chase, is presumed to be the following:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of God, I invoke the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration of judgment, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

We have always understood that the last sentence of this proclamation, was written by Mr. Seward; and to any one familiar with the style of the Secretary of State we think there can be no doubt on the subject.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We received from the publishers, the Atlantic Monthly for April. Its list of contributors is as follows:

Fighting frogs for Fogies, by C. C. Hazewell; The Wreck of Rivermouth, by John G. Whittier; The Schoolmaster's Story, by A. M. Diaz; Peter Schomaker, by Gail Hamilton; The First Visit to Washington: House and White Paper, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; The Black Preacher, by James Russell Lowell; The Picket Duty, among the Normans, by Fitz Hugh Ludlow; Our Progressive Independence, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Reviews and Literary Notices.

The receipts of the American Bible Society for the year ending with this month will exceed \$600,000—\$100,000 larger than any previous year.

## ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

On first page.—The American Navy; Desolation of the Rebel Army; An Eccentric Infidel; Heroic Conduct; Item.

On fourth page.—Lament of the Maine Copperheads, poetry; Honor and Generosity; Memory Acquired by Practice; Miscellany.

A—Friday evening—25th.

A small steamer is being built at Portsmouth, to run between that city and the Shoals.

Thaddeus Bolton, alias Charles Clark, a deserter, was arrested near Belfast on Monday.

The Bishop of Algiers has issued a pastoral letter against spiritualism. "Vel, vot of it."

It is said 700,000 persons on every business day in London, enter the city by the various approaches, and leave it the same day.

The Sanitary fairs recently held at Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Albany, Brooklyn, Cleveland, and Buffalo, have realized \$1,002,000.

The Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, to open in New York on the 28th inst., request the ladies to attend without hoops. Let a few of the upper tenfold set the example, and nothing more need be said.

The Augusta Banner speaks very highly of the concert recently given in that city by Mr. Shaw, Miss Cammett and others of this city. The Banner says it was the best in that place for many months.

The idea of driving away the black man in order to abolish slavery, is rapidly becoming unpopular. All or nearly all are now ready to admit, that the free and paid labor of colored Americans is indispensable to the prosperity of the country.

In the list of paroled prisoners received at Annapolis, from Richmond prisons, we find the names of H. T. Henley, 1st Maine Cavalry, H. Carpenter, 5th Maine Infantry, P. Sullivan, 17th Maine Infantry, was taken from the flag of truce boat, sick.

The Lewiston Journal says a new wooden mill is to be erected this season at Little River Village, by Oliver Moses of Bath, and E. Plummer and G. G. Tebbetts of Lisbon. The mill is to be built of brick, for which a contract has already been made.

A German girl, who was busily engaged in counting some money she had stolen, while crossing the Penobscot at Veazie, fell into a hole in the ice, and was rescued with much difficulty. She was snatched from the jaws of death and taken to the jail.

Labor is so scarce in Missouri that good farms are offered, in eligible locations, at five dollars, ten dollars, and fifteen dollars an acre, their owners being glad to dispose of property which they cannot make available at almost any price.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., has issued its schedule of contract rates for coal as follows:—Furnace lump, \$7; Steam lump, \$7; grate, \$7.10; egg, \$7.25; stove 7.50; chestnut, \$8.50. Speculators will be obliged to conform to these prices.

A New Orleans letter writer says Gen. Banks took the field on the 9th inst., leaving for Franklin to direct the operations. The force is composed of 13,000 cavalry, with 24 light guns, in four brigades, under Gen. Lee, and will sweep across the country and thence into Texas.

I plough, I sow, I reap, I mow, I get up wood for winter; I dig, I hoe, and taters grow, and for what I know, I am indebted to the printer. I do suppose all knowledge flows right from the printing press so off I go in these clothes and settles up, I guess—and pays next year in advance.

We have a very polite "devil" in our office. Yesterday he called at the sanctum for "copy," saying he wanted it for the lady that had been setting reprint. "Lady" said we in profound admiration of his politeness, "then you are one of the gentlemen." "Of course I am," was his prompt reply.

Upwards of one thousand free colored men of Louisiana have addressed a petition to the President, setting forth their readiness to sacrifice their lives for the preservation of the Government, asking in return simply the acknowledgement of "those inalienable rights which belong to the condition of citizens of the great American Republic."

"A Citizen" complains of the undemonstrative character of the Portland people, and suggests that, though not lacking in enthusiasm or in interest they don't know how to cheer well. He calls it "one of the crying sins" of the city. We should rather denounce it as a silent sin, if it be a sin at all. "A Citizen" should have given his name, and then his communication would have appeared.

The celebrated Dean Swift, in preaching an assize sermon, was severe upon lawyers for pleading against their conscience. After dinner, a young counsellor said some severe things against the clergy, and added that he did not doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach a funeral sermon. "Yes," said Swift, "I would and give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

The local reporters of Buffalo were in their element on Tuesday last, their columns containing record of a shooting affray; an infanticide; a riot and terrible assault; incendiarism; by a soldier; a case of burglary and robbery; funeral of a health inspector; a case of poisoning; a violent assault on a policeman and rescue of a prisoner; a death from the effect of wrestling; a soldier killed by a street car; a railroad convention; a great rise in rents; and "another draft."

The Louisville Journal remonstrates against the injustice of enrolling slaves in Kentucky, while it appeals to the government to defend the State from the menaced rebel raid. There are vehement importunities for succor but not a negro for defense. It asks the white men of the free States to "come over and help them" in the defense of their homes, their lives and their "niggers," while it "protests" against the use of the slave, for the same purpose.

All officers are warned not to put their claims for service from date of commission to date of muster in the hands of attorneys or other agents for collection at a discount, as it has been decided under military regulations that all claims for services so rendered are good as against the General Government. The process of collection is to collect from the State in whose service such officers enlisted, the State being reimbursed by the Government.

A gentleman came into our office a day or two since, and had just witnessed a fearful fall; that of a woman from a third story window in the case of Casko Bank building, breaking her neck short off, and literally dashing her into fragments. The remains, he said, were carefully gathered up, but they were a sight to behold. It came out however, that the unfortunate was only a photograph woman, who made her sudden exit on the wings of the wind, from the rooms of Messrs. Smith & Son.

## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Augusta, March 25.

In the Senate Wednesday, the resolve in relation to foreign immigration passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Elliot called up the amendatory liquor law, and proposed a substitute as an amendment which he explained, as being substantially the law of Massachusetts, and quoted from decisions to show that it had been sustained by the Supreme Court of that State. The amendments was adopted. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Spring called up the order relating to final adjournment, and on motion of Mr. Seward, amended by fixing upon Friday at nine o'clock as the time for final adjournment, and as amended it was passed.

Bill act for the assessment of a State tax for the year 1864, amounting to the sum of \$1,321,579.47, was twice read under a suspension of the rules and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve relating to the Reciprocity Treaty was twice read under a suspension of the rules, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence. The following is the resolve, as reported by Mr. Barker of Stetson, of the House:

Resolved, As the sentiment of the people of Maine, that sound policy and enlarged statesmanship dictate a judicious effort to secure just and equal communication of trade between all the countries of North America; and that it is the interest of this State, as well as of the whole country, to cultivate friendly relations with the United States of America, by such regulations as shall secure an advance in reciprocity between the inhabitants of these provinces, and the citizens of the United States; and for that purpose, the duty of the Portland Convention, while abrogating the existing treaty to propose, and if possible secure, such new agreements and stipulations as will remove the objections that have been developed by experience, and more perfectly secure the objects held in view when the present treaty was entered into, said treaty being operated with peculiar hardship upon the interests of Maine.

The bill to provide means for the defence of our North Eastern Frontier (by granting aid to the European and North American Railway Co.) was passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

In the House the resolve in favor of West-Brook Seminary was finally passed in concurrence.

The House receded from its former vote refusing a passage to the resolve in favor of Berwick Academy, and passed the same to be engrossed, in concurrence.

Mr. Cram of Brunswick, called up the report of the Committee on State Printing and Binding, with the duty of the Portland Convention, while abrogating the existing treaty to propose, and if possible secure, such new agreements and stipulations as will remove the objections that have been developed by experience, and more perfectly secure the objects held in view when the present treaty was entered into, said treaty being operated with peculiar hardship upon the interests of Maine.

The report was recommitted—yeas 70, nays 49.

Various bills were passed to be enacted and resolves assented to. We shall give a list of the whole as soon as the Legislature adjourns.

A dispatch in the evening papers from Cincinnati, March 24th, says:

A dispatch from Cairo says we have good news from the Red River expedition. Lieut. J. Smith landed his force a few miles below Fort De Russigny, and Gen. Dick Taylor marched against him with his whole force, and attacked him in his rear. Gen. Smith, instead of attempting to keep up communication with the river, proceeded by forced marches to the fort. When Taylor saw the trick he started for the same destination. For a time the race seemed doubtful, but finally the Yankee came in ahead about three hours, capturing the fort and seven guns and three hundred prisoners. This gives Gen. Smith a strong foothold in the country, and will enable Admiral Porter to proceed to Alexandria with his gunboats without opposition.

FIRE.—The fires on Commercial street, during the high wind of Wednesday, caused by sparks from locomotive engines, show that additional precautions are demanded by considerations of public safety. If there are any means of avoiding such danger, the city Government owe it to the people to see that they are rigidly enforced. A cry of fire on a bustling night is of too serious moment to be allowed if vigilance, energy and ingenuity combined can prevent its necessity.

All the bodies of the Union soldiers have now been disinterred from the pits and trenches at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where they were hastily thrown after the battle, and carefully buried in their appropriate places in the cemetery. Quite an amount of money, in small sums, ranging from the fractional part of a dollar up to







